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BIGGER AND BETTER BULBS

There's no real economy in buying small light bulbs, lighting engineers say, except in places where only a little light properly distributed is needed. Fifteen cents buys a 100-watt; 13 cents, a 60-watt; or 10 cents, a 25-watt size. One 100-watt bulb furnishes more light than 25-watt bulbs. It costs the same to operate, since electricity is figured by the kilowatt hour. And its original cost is only about one-third as much as four 25's.

Put another way, to get as much light as one 100-watt bulb gives, two 60-watt or six 25-watt bulbs are needed, since the small lamps are less efficient in producing light. The first, a single bulb, costs 15 cents; the second, two 60-watt bulbs, 26 cents; and the last, six bulbs, 60 cents. Then, when the cost of electricity is counted at 4 cents a kilowatt hour, hourly cost for lighting with the 100-watt bulb will be four-tenths of a cent, or \$4 a thousand hours. That's about the average life of a standard bulb. But at the same rate the two 60's will cost five-tenths of a cent an hour, or \$5 per thousand hours; the six 25's six-tenths of a cent an hour, or \$6 a thousand hours.

In a similar way, a 200-watt bulb will give more light at less cost than two 100-watt bulbs, but it must be remembered that in some cases smaller bulbs properly placed will give better distribution of light.

